THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864. NO. 105.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

Payments to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Important Resolutions before the Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., March 11.—Hon. Linton Stephens yesterday introduced in the Legislature, resolutions declaring that peace be officially offered the enemy after every Confederate victory, on the principles of 1776, giving each doubtful State to decide her association by a State Convention of her people.

Our Victory at Yazoo City.

RICHMOND, March 11.—An official dispatch received at the War Department from Gen. Polk to-night says that Gen. Ross and Richardson attacked the enemy at Yazoo City on the fifth, capturing many stores and destroyed much cotton which was about being shipped.

The enemy retired to the city and held it until we were reinforced, when they were driven out, the city captured and a large number of stores destroyed. We captured quite a number of prisoners. Our loss fifty killed and wounded.

The enemy still occupy Yazoo City and Liverpool.—They are entrenching at the latter place.

Sherman issued a general order at Canton, in which he speaks of many regiments in his command entitled to furlough.

A public meeting of the citizens of New Hanover is called for the 16th of March to take into consideration the State of the country. This meeting is called no doubt to take action relative to the election of Governor. The *Journal* defines its position in a column and a half. Don't like either Vance or Holden, but is opposed to a third candidate and will support Vance; such support, however, not to be considered as an abandonment of principle or as going over to the "Conservatives."

The Greensboro' *Patriot* will be issued on a whole sheet after the 1st of April next, and the subscription price advanced to $10 a year. The *Patriot* is a good newspaper and will be cheap enough at the advanced rates.

How Coffee Came to be Used.—It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage of coffee, without which few persons, in any half or wholly civilized country in the world, now make breakfast. At the time Columbus discovered America it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the reports of shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it had reached Paris. A single plant, brought there in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies. The Dutch introduced it into Java and the French and Spanish all over South America and the West Indies. The extent of the consumption now can hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume it at the cost, on its landing, of from fifteen to sixteen million of dollars.

Gen. Morgan.—The *Dispatch* of Thursday says: Gen. John H. Morgan is expected to arrive in Richmond to-morrow. His visit here will be with the government, and has some connection with the command which he is now raising for the Confederate service.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE YARBORO' House, on Wednesday last, my large, red and white spotted hound. Said dog has very large thick ears and his eyes appears to be inflamed from effects of distemper. He is verr large and long bodied, and answers readily to the name of BUCK.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the proprietor of said Hotel. T. D. CHERRY.
March 12-2t*

Surgeon General's Office,
Raleigh, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ON SATURDAY NEXT WE WILL SELL $1,000 N. C. Treasury Notes to the highest bidder. In 2s and

REFUGEES.

What a world of thought does this word suggest! In every town and village, on every railroad train, in every vacant cottage, you meet these houseless wanderers. There is something very touching in their condition. Their homes were once as sweet, their circle as cheerful as ours. The green laws of Tennessee, the noble mountains of Virginia, the vine-clad porch of Louisiana, the broad oak avenue and the jessamine hedge of Carolina, these are the spots to which their memory turns, and the emigrant sighs to think of the once happy hours of his now desecrated home. Where are the loved ones who once assembled in these cheerful halls? The gray-haired sire, the care-worn mother, the blooming maiden, unconscious childhood, only are in our midst. The stalwart youth has gone forth at his country's bidding, and may never come again to cheer by their presence those who loved him so well. Some languish in a distant prison,—some sleep beneath the sod of a far away land; and the blue violet springs on their graves—alas! never to be watered by the tear of affection—never to be tended by the hand of love. But with all his sorrows and his trials—with all the sweet memory of home and happy days—with all a father's sorrow for his martyred boy—and all a mother's tender love for him she has nursed on her lap—whose infant brow has so often been bedewed with her kisses and her tears—the refugee does not murmur. If not gay, he is not sad. His home is his country—his heart is her cause—his prayer is her deliverance—his hope is her future!

Never did poetry or song find a nobler theme than the refugee—this banished man, this exile from a scene where all the refinements of life clustered around him, in the endearments of family and friends.

Our hearts yearn to thee, noble patriot. We are lifted up in wonder and admiration when we see thy cheerful endurance, thy uncomplaining spirit. We respect, we honor thee. Our fort, wealth, occupation, all have departed, but love of country never will desert thee. The green hills of their country are not more dear to the Tyrolese than thy beloved South to thee. You have sealed your love by the cheerful sacrifice of all material comforts—a broken circle—a desolated home. And you have crowned all these by the gift to your country of the bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh. Keep up your heart, thou cheerful uncomplaining sufferer. For you again will the green lawns be bright—the orange trees will blossom—the jessamine shall again perfume the air—and though the circle will still want its numbers—the arch of your country's greatness will have been laid in the blood of him you love so well, and the "flower which has faded upon earth will bloom again in Heaven."

And reader, you who are not a refugee; you who are in the midst of a happy family, surrounded by every comfort of time—every pledge of domestic enjoyment, remember the refugee. Smooth while you can the rough pathway he treads, so bravely and so well. You may, like him, become an outcast. Will you bear yourself as he has done? If you have the love of a Southerner for his native land we doubt it not.

The moral we deduce from this effusion, is expressed in a single thought. No people who can suffer so well and so willingly, so uncomplainingly, without repinings or vain regrets, can ever be conquered by any force that a vandal foe can bring against us.—*Col. Guardian.*

THE COURSE OF THE STATES.

The government of the Confederate States, consisting of its Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments, is the mere agent of the sovereign States composing the Confederacy. This agency has been in operation but two years, and it has already rendered it necessary that after the war is over, a Convention of the sovereign States should be called together to determine its limitations. The people and the States are unwilling, in the midst of the war now raging between the Confederate States and the United States, to dispute or deny the powers the government of the Confederate States has assumed. When a ship is in a storm, which endangers the lives of all on board, passengers may refuse to resent indignities put upon them by the captain or the crew. Although they could have them all thrown overboard, it is better for them to wait until the ship is safe in port. And so it is with the States composing the Confederacy. They must bide their time. They must drive their enemies out of their borders, and vindicate their independence against their utmost rage. Having accomplished this, they will turn round on their agents of the Confederate government, and settle with them on account of their usurpations. There are three vital points, on which it has assumed questionable powers. Let us enumerate them:

1. The Confederate government has assumed the power of appropriating money from the Treasury to build railroads. The justification is—military necessity. If it is good, then all branches of internal improvement, which facilitate the transportation of troops or munitions of war, are within the scope of appropriations by the Confederate government. The Confederate government is omnipotent over the whole subject.

2. Under the power given to Congress "to raise and support armies," Congress has claimed the power to conscribe and put into the army of the Confederate States all the State officials by which the State Governments are carried on. If Congress possesses this power, then it has the power of abolishing the States. The existence of the Confederacy requires that this matter should be rightfully settled.

3. Congress claims the power of laying direct taxes—taxing land and slaves. If this power is to continue to exist without question in the Congress of the Confederate States, it may abolish slavery by taxation. This is too vital a matter to be left in doubt.

To consider these three points, it appears to us, a Convention of the States, after the war is over, should be called. Three States can summon the Convention. The Constitution says: "Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when said demand is made."

We have thrown out these suggestions because we see that the Governor of Georgia has called the Legislature of Georgia together. We deprecate any action by the States upon the important matters we have adverted to, until the war is over.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Meeting in Anson.—We see from the *Confederate* that a meeting was held at Wadesboro' on the 4th instant, by a portion of the citizens, who nominated Hon. Thos. S. Ashe for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Christian, and also expressed approval of the administration of Gov. Vance

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—Editor Progress:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS,

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months, $3 00
" " Six Months, 5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1864.

Our weekly exchanges will do us a favor by copying this prospectus once or twice or by calling attention thereto editorially.

NOTICE.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 10th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
March 11-tlA Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED,

ONE BARREL OF EXCELLENT CIDER VINEGAR.

20 boxes of the Buck Brand Chewing Tobacco.
One barrel of New River Oysters.
March 11-3t* At WM. WHITE'S.

Surgeon General's Office,
Raleigh, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Roxboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 5th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Ashboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 23-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

Office Southern Express Company,
Augusta, Ga., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.
A. P. C. Bryan,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
Company Shops, March 5th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds J. A. GUION,
March 10-14t Cashier.

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.—WANTED 100,000 FUR SKINS.—The undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of HATS at Statesville, N. C., desire to purchase the above amount of Furs, for which the highest price will be paid or exchanged for Hats.

Wanted also, 1,000 lbs Wool on the same terms. For particulars, apply to us.

S. WITTKOWSKY & CO.
Statesville, N. C., April 1, 1864. 17—3m.

SADDLE-TREES.

WE HAVE IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT OF SADdle-Trees, covered with buckskin, which will be sold low, to close out. GREEN & LITCHFORD,
March 10-6t Com. Merchants.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RICHMOND, VA.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE OF BRANDY.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, on Saturday, the 19th inst.,

10 BARRELS OF GOOD APPLE BRANDY,

in lots from one to five barrels.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 10-td Auctioneer.

Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 3 days and send bills to advertiser.

$400 IN GOLD AND SILVER FOR SALE, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—$175 IN GOLD AND $225 in silver. Any one wishing to buy will drop me a line by mail or telegraph, stating what they will give in $5 bills, what in $50 or $100 bills, and what in 6 per cent. Confederate bonds, as I expect to sell to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to buy would do well to make me an offer, if I accept it will write or telegraph to that effect. Give your address. All offers will be confidential. Address "B. J. E.," Box 41, Columbia, S. C. March 10-d3tw1t*

ON SALE.

ABOUT 12,000 POUNDS OF NO. 1 SMOKING TObacco handsomely put up in papers and the papers in boxes of 100 pounds each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. CUNNINGGIM, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro.
March 8-1w* PHILLIPS & HOOKER.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A TRACT OF FERTILE WELL timbered land lying in the eastern part of the State, convienient to water, containing eight thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. T. CANNON,
March 3-tf Raleigh, N. C.

CITY TAXES.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Friday, the 1st day of April, to take the list of City Taxables for 1864. Persons failing to render their list will be subject to double tax.

W. H. HARRISON,
March 10-3t Mayor.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds: and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
March 1-d15M Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 1s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIPT permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

Bank of Cape Fear,
Raleigh, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

R. C. WATKINS,
Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.
Feb 16-5taw

NOTICE.

Office Chatham R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas't.
March 8,3tawtlA

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office.
Feb 20-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $3.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Office Southern Express Company,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding consignments, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of this Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and that no package will be guarded by Agents or Messengers to accompany them in the field or hospitals. The Government of this State, together with limited facilities for transportation, frequently cause delay in the forwarding of packages of sundry shades and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Agt.
Feb 16-1m

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $5,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, Ba Co, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wirt Randolph, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Burton N Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G W C Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. E M Boyle, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E A Rimmer, Treasurer. J M Stanford, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A M Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B H Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGMENTS—POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern Mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eastern mail opens daily at 7 a m. Western mail opens daily at 11 a m. Fayetteville mail opens daily at 11 a m. Augusta mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eagle Rock mail opens Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. Leasburg mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Roxboro mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Summerville mail opens on Wednesday at 5 p m. Carthage mail opens on Thursday's at 5 p m.

Northern mail closes daily at 9.30 a m. Eastern mail closes daily at 9 a m. Western mail closes daily at 9 p m. Fayetteville mail closes daily at 9 p m. Augusta mail closes at 9 p m. Eagle Rock mail closes Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m. Leasburg mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Roxboro mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Summerville mail closes Thursday's at 10 a m. Carthage mail closes Wednesday's at 6 p m.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 5:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and R. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lutes, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get fits send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experience Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.
March 7-12tM C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

C. L. LOWE,
March 10-12tM Cashier.

NOTICE.

PERSONS HOLDING CHECKS OR DRAFTS GIVEN by me, will present them before March 25.
March 10-3t W. A. MILLER.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Bookstore. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

A GOOD PIANO FOR SALE. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

Confederate Notes

Of all denominations will be taken in all business transactions at the *Progress Office* until midnight on the 31st day of March, and if any hard customer who is indebted to us, insists on it, we will take them in settlement of accounts up to noon on the 1st day of April. This notice is not meant to April-fool any one, but in all earnestness; and we think that those persons who refuse Confederate money for what they have to sell or for labor are doing the cause of the country and the community in which they live great wrong.

Fifties and hundreds changed for all who wish to subscribe or settle an account. We can use all the Confederate money we can get, and it is as good as we want.

Subscribers

To our Daily and Weekly editions are pouring in from all parts of the State, and we accept these tokens of appreciation as cheering evidences of the approbation of the people of our labors. Send them on; we have a good stock of material, one of the best power presses in the State, and mean to continue to give the people an INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER from the Capitol of the State. We think persons may trust the mail again, where they have no chance to send money by Express. Those who order the paper will please notice our terms, and be sure to state the edition they desire—Daily or Weekly, as the case may be.

The Enrollment of Conscripts.

The enrollment of conscripts is going on throughout the State and many men are being sent to the army through the Camp of Instruction, near this city. There is no difficulty whatever in the enrollment of the substitute men, nor would there have been had the *habeas corpus* not been suspended, for the decisions of the Judges and Courts would have been respected and enforced by State authority, and there is hardly a doubt, now, but a decision of the Supreme Court—should one have been necessary—would have been adverse to the substitute men. We are glad to see that the enrollment is going on smoothly and that the men enter the service cheerfully; in fact we learn that large numbers of those subject, under the present call, have volunteered.

Our people are but doing their duty in this matter, however, and we do trust that the cheerfulness with which they submit to conscription, impressments and other drains on their resources will hush the tongue of slander in other States. The conscription will be enforced here without trouble, as it has been heretofore, and we hope the agents of the government will be equally as fortunate and successful in other states. We believe North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia are about the only states where it has been thoroughly enforced.

The people of this State desire to end the war, and they are willing to fight or negotiate, or both, to accomplish their purpose; and though they may hold peace meetings, demand Conventions, or vote as they please, they are always in front when the bugle calls them to action. We hope our neighbors and brethren of the other States will understand us after awhile.

Gen. R. E. Lee.

The telegraph informs us, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, that Gen. Lee narrowly escaped capture by the enemy at Frederick Hall on his way from Richmond to the army. It would have been a sorrowful day to the Confederacy had they succeeded. A friend who travelled with the General on his way down, the Monday previous, from Gordonsville to Richmond, says he has a very hail and vigorous appearance, and looks as though there were a dozen or more good campaigns in him yet. He is a man of fine commanding presence, six feet or upwards in height, and weighs probably the rise of one hundred and eighty. But for his white beard, which he wears entire, but trimmed short, and his silvery hair, he would be comparatively a young looking man, barely more than in the prime of life. The General is affable, polite and unassuming, and shares the discomforts of a crowded railroad coach with ordinary travelers. He travels without staff or other attendant. He is first to rise and offer his seat to ladies, if any difficulty occurs in seating them. He talks freely about affairs generally, but had little to say, at the time we write of, concerning the army and the country. At one station where an eager crowd were gazing at him he suddenly remarked: "I suppose these people are speculating as to what is on foot now." He speaks quickly, sometimes brusquely, and with the tone of one who is accustomed to command. His countenance is one indicative of firmness and decision of character, with rather more absence of that mild and benevolent caste than his habitual tolerance and amiability would lead one to expect. He looks the stern soldier. The General is as unostentatious and unassuming in dress as he is in manners. He wore a Colonel's coat, (three stars without the wreath) a good deal faded, blue pantaloons, high top boots, blue cloth talma, and high felt hat, without adornment save a small cord around the crown. Thus appeared our great chieftain, our hero patriot, our christian soldier, our beloved Robert E. Lee, as a railroad traveler.

THE LOST BLOCKADER.—The *Peterhoff*, one of the blockaders off the mouth of Cape Fear, went under a few days ago, and there is nothing now above water but her smoke stack. We wish the whole fleet a similar fate. The *Journal* of Wednesday says:

The Federal blockading steamer reported to have sunk off the Cape Fear on Sunday morning last, has been ascertained to be the Peterhoff. She went down in thirty feet water, about seven miles Southwest of Fort Fisher. Her smoke stack only was visible at last accounts. Several articles of furniture have floated ashore from the wreck.

The Peterhoff was taken last year by the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Rio Grande. She was an English vessel, bound, ostensibly at least, to a Mexican port; and her seizure created considerable talk in England. As usual, however, Earl Russell exhibited, and even justified the action and course of the Yankees.

The Peterhoff has run her course, and will never again blockade or be blockaded.

Exemptions and Details.

For the information of all concerned we may state that it is required by the Bureau of Conscription that all applications for exemption or detail, except for service in the military bureau, department, &c., shall be made in writing to the enrolling officer of the appropriate county or district, and be supported by the affidavit of the applicant and other testimony under oath. The enrolling officer will endorse his opinion on each and every application, and transmit it to the commandant of conscripts for his approval, with a certificate for approval. If the enrolling officer approve the application, he may grant a certificate of exemption for a period not exceeding sixty days, which shall remain in force for that period unless countermanded by the commandant of conscripts.—Every applicant for exemption or detail, whose claim shall be refused by the enrolling officer and commandant of conscripts, will be allowed an appeal to the Bureau of Conscription and the War Department.—But until the application has been made to the enrolling officer and the commandant of conscripts, applications will not be entertained by the War Department.

The Banks and the People.

Some of our Banks have advertised in our columns and in other papers in the State, that they will decline to pay "undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March inst., except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued, and the people are requested to come forward forthwith and receive payment." The language, in which this is couched has alarmed the people, who have such dividends due them, or hold such certificates, or checks. They have been impressed with the notion that if they do not present them "prior to the 28th of March instant, they will have to take the old issue reduced in value as it then will be by the late Act of Congress. At the time we published the advertisement for the Banks, we had not examined the law on the subject of the currency. By examination of it, we find the depositors are not obliged to receive the said undrawn dividends, certificates, or checks."—We feel it to be our duty as a faithful Journalist so to advise the people, and if they think we do not know, let them consult those learned in the law before they receive the old issue, unless they desire to fund it at four per cent. Here is the law:

10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositor shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act, provided, the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease, as herein prescribed.

This is a mere privilege to the banks, and the depositors may allow them to avail themselves of it or not, as they like. When you so deposited your money with the Cashiers of the banks, you made a contract. Congress cannot and did not pass any law to impair the obligation of it. You can, after "the 28th of March" instant, sue the banks on the said certificates and checks and recover according to the terms of the contract. Is it fair that the people should be thus treated? We think not. With the exception of the Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company, the other banks receive your money on deposit, use it, make profit out of it, and give you nothing at all, and the other Company gives you only three per cent. if you let it remain there twelve months, and if you take it out sooner, nothing at all, unless it suits the pleasure of the Company. Is it fair that the depositors shall be compelled, or induced to receive the cash now and be forced to fund the same, or have it on hand to depreciate on the 1st of April? We again repeat: We think not. The people are not compelled by law to receive the said deposits and checks. If you desire to receive them, you can do so; if not, the banks cannot make the depreciation your loss. The question with banks is, as we take it, who shall fund the money? They prefer, very manifestly, that you should do it. We tell you that it takes two to make a contract, and it takes two also, to alter it. You are not obliged by law to receive the money on checks, or deposits, now in the banks, on or before "the 28th of March" instant, unless such was the contract when you deposited it. Take counsel of your lawyer, if you doubt this opinion.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

For the Progress.]

The Soldiers for Mr. Holden.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to make the following extract from a letter received by a friend from a soldier of Kirkland's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia:

"If the home vote is for Holden, all is well, for the soldiers are for him. He has been the soldier's friend from the beginning of the war. He had the foresight to see how things would go, and the courage to tell the Destructives the result of their conduct. We want an honorable peace, and we are for Holden for Governor."

This extract but confirms what I have heard verbally from other quarters, that the soldiers will vote almost to a man for Mr. Holden. This being the case, how can it be said that Mr. Holden is untrue to the South? Who can doubt his soundness when he is sustained by the scarred veterans of a three years' war?

I have been an attentive observer of Mr. Holden's course as a public man, and I can truly say that he has uniformly been the people's advocate and the soldier's friend.

I have written this as an act of simple justice to a persecuted and injured patriot. JUSTICE.

The Council of State.

The Council of State met at the Governor's Mansion yesterday, (His Excellency being too unwell to go to his office,) but we learn no business was transacted beyond the appointment of Hon. A. T. Davidson as member of the Council, in the place of James C. Patton, Esq. of Buncombe, deceased.

The Council determined not to convene the Assembly, and so there will be no meeting of that body till May.

The Confederate Tax Law.

Conflicting views have been suggested as to the tithe tax of the farmers. We learn on good authority that the following is the proper construction:

The tax of five per cent. is due in June or as soon thereafter as practicable. The farmers have the right to deduct the tenth of their products for 1864 out of this five per cent. Their wheat and oats will come in first, then potatoes, then corn, fodder, pork, &c.—When the whole is in then a final settlement will be had, and if the tithe falls short of the five per cent. the balance is paid in cash.

Thus every man is stimulated to produce all he can

MURFREESBORO', N. C., Feb. 9, 1864.

At a meeting of the refugees from the counties East of the Chowan river, held in this place on Monday evening the 8th day of March, A. D., 1864, on motion of Dr. J. [illegible], C. Cannon Wm. R. Gordon was called to the chair and W. W. Griffin was requested to act as secretary.

The purpose of the meeting having been explained, on motion a committee of one from each county was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting; whereupon F. S. Roberts, of Chowan, Chairman, Dr. G. H. Cobb, of Chowan, Wm. T. White, of Pasquotank, R. H. L. Bond, of Gates, Edwin Berry, of Perquimons, Jno. W. Holstead, of Camden and John Wilson, of Currituck, who, in due time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching when the electors of North Carolina will be called upon to choose a Chief Magistrate to guide the "Old Ship of State" through the rough waves of a great revolution—to watch and preserve her ancient liberties intact—to see that no traitors shall cast a single stain upon her fair escutcheon, and who shall pursue that wise and moderate course which shall at last bring her to the haven of an honorable peace: now, therefore, we, the refugees East of the Chowan river, in Convention assembled, do

Resolve 1. That we have the most abiding faith in the patriotism and wisdom of His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, and do most fully approve his course, and endorse his principles as set forth in his address recently delivered in Statesville in this State.

Resolved 2d, That we do most solemnly denounce the course of those politicians and papers who advocate a Convention of the State; since we see no other result from such a course than an eternal dishonor to this State and the Confederate States.

Resolved 3d, That the Administration of Gov. Vance, as Chief Executive of this State, has been wise, patriotic and statesmanlike—that the foresight and energy in clothing, feeding and otherwise providing comforts and happiness for the North Carolina soldiers are unequaled in this Republic—that in him we find all those qualifications so essential for the *times*, earnestly recommending his re-election, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to support him at the ensuing election for a second term of office.

On motion the foregoing resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Col. J. W. Hinton, of Pasquotank, being called for, addressed the meeting in his usual happy style.

Capt. Jarvice, of Currituck, was called for and responded in a brief but patriotic speech, concluding by pledging the vote of his *entire* company of North Carolina soldiers for Gov. Vance in August next, God granting them the liberty to do so.

His company numbers 70 men from the county of Currituck.

On motion, resolved that these proceedings be published in the *Daily Progress*, with a request that the *Confederate* at Raleigh and the *Observer* of Fayetteville copy. WM. R. GORDON, Chairm'n.

W. W. GRIFFIN, Sec'y.

From the Petersburg Express.]

NORTH CAROLINA AND A CONVENTION.

Messrs. Editors.—Two most remarkable pieces of sheer disingenuousness have been played off upon the State of North Carolina during the war, to the successful prosecution of which for the defence of these States, her patriotic and gallant people have all the time been nobly contributing. One item was that she was, erewhile, in favor of reconstructing the Federal Union. That slander has died of its own falsity. The more recent item is, that it is the design of the people or of some large and leading portion of that State, to hold a Convention for the purpose of taking the State out of the Confederacy. That some leading men and a large portion of that State are for holding a Convention, is true; but where is the evidence of the purpose imputed? Could she hold a convention for no other purpose? Is her internal polity perfect? Is her constitution incapable of alteration for the better? Are other States better judges than herself, of the fitness of the time at which she shall attempt such alteration? That politicians, out of that State, should put up this man of straw for the purpose of demolishing it, and so making a show of their exceeding devotion to the South, is not surprising, though it is impudent intermeddling; but that any of her own sons should impute such a purpose for holding a convention, is surprising and passing strange. Gov. Vance, it is true, does not impute that purpose, but his taking the stump adds to the suspicion, out of his State, that such a purpose is contemplated. I have read his speech through, and he does not adduce a single item of evidence that the purpose of holding a convention to take that State out of the Confederacy, is entertained by a single man or woman in his State. He says never has a war on the face of the earth been so badly managed as this has been on our side. I am surprised it did not occur to him, that it is within the competency of his own or any other State in the Confederacy, and not outside of the most patriotic propriety, to hold a convention in order to devise measures for the better conducting of the war, and such measures as it is not within the competency of a State Legislature to enact and carry into effect.

The State is a constituent of the President of the Confederate States, and by a Convention could speak to him authoritatively about just retaliation—as her Legislature cannot. The State by a Convention, and yet not by her Legislature, might stay the hand of a usurping Congress, and, in concert with her sister States to prevent putting into the Confederate armies, the young men under 18 years of age, and the old men over forty-five, whilst those within these ages constitute alone the Confederate militia; and so reserve the juniors and the elders for home defence, thus having within a reserve of the juniors arriving at eighteen, with whom to replenish the ranks reduced by battle and disease.

I wish to say and to warn the country that the partial extracts which are being published from that speech of Gov. Vance, do not give his views as expressed by himself on the whole subject.

I have that interest in this matter, which every friend of the Confederacy must have; and that is that it is neither just nor wise nor compatible with the good of the cause, that designs which do not exist and are not consistent with the integrity of the Confederacy, shall be imputed to North Carolina or any portion of her people. It is only calculated to distract and weaken us. I assert that no respectable amount of evidence can be produced to show that any portion of the people of that State, respectable for numbers, has been or is now in favor of reconstructing the Union or of holding a Convention to take the State out of the Confederacy—these designs being the two men of straw, to demolish which, it would seem enough of valor or vaporing has already been displayed. PUBLIUS.

For the Progress.]

EDITOR PROGRESS.—*Dear Sir*:—The unfortunate death of the late Col. S. H. Christian, member elect to Congress for the 7th Congressional District, has naturally led a people, solicitous for the welfare of their country, to seek a man to fill the vacancy.

My business has afforded me much opportunity to mingle with the voters of Randolph county, and I am prepared to say that almost the unanimous voice of our people is calling for Gen. J. R. Leach.

His experience as a politician and statesman, added to the confidence of his constituents, has created the confidence of those whose suffrages control the destiny of their country. DELAWARE.

The Case of Cashmeyer.

We never intentionally wronged any one and hope we never shall, and therefore we give the following from the *Examiner* of Thursday, to show that a preliminary examination only convicts the man Cashmeyer, of a "*grave indiscretion.*" We are nevertheless still of the opinion that the Cashmeyer aforesaid is not a fit person to be in Gen. Winder's office:

The case of Phillip Cashmeyer, charged with communicating treasonable intelligence to the Yankee prisoners departing from City Point by flag of truce, underwent an informal investigation yesterday, and resulted, as we intimated it might, in the crime of treason alleged against him, to a simple charge of very grave indiscretion on his part. The documents and papers conveyed by his hand to the prisoner, from whom they were taken, were more minutely looked into, and proved to be old passports, upon which Cashmeyer had travelled, and others from Gen. Winder, under which he, as detective, had acted from time to time, all simply intended for the eye of his friends in Baltimore as evidence of the high position of trust and capability he was enjoying in the Confederate Government. One of these orders related to officers absent from their posts of duty without leave.—Across this runs the autograph of Gen. Winder with the instruction: "Officer Phillip Cashmeyer is charged with the execution of this order, and the notification of all officers to whom it applies," &c. There was another letter which it appears Cashmeyer had received from a Yankee officer on Belle Isle, last year, enlisting his sympathies by remembrances of old times and beseeching him to procure his release from imprisonment and return North. To this end Cashmeyer had exerted himself with some success, and he was forwarding the letter, or a copy of it, to Baltimore, for the propitiation of his family and Southern friends, perhaps, in the eyes of the Lincoln satraps of that city. The letter in German simply contained some information for his family, and might read treason if translated backwards. Apart from the gross indiscretion of Cashmeyer's act in communicating such documents to his friends through Yankee prisoners, he is guilty of a violation of the rules governing the Military Department, which prohibits the abstraction of any document from the office for any such purpose. The passports and orders falling into the possession of improper and disloyal persons, might have been used to the discredit, if not to the injury of the Confederate cause, and vast mischief done where none was intended. Cashmeyer was still in the Castle yesterday.

For the Progress.]

IN THE MATTER OF WALTON AND OTHERS

On Monday 22d Feb. Mr. Bragg read the act of Congress "suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*."—Some discussion took place as to whether the act by its proper construction embraced the case of persons who, being arrested as conscripts, sued out the writ, and if so whether Congress had power to suspend the writ in *civil cases*. No instance was recollected when either in this country or in England the writ had been suspended except in reference to persons who had committed or were suspected of an intention to commit some offense, endangering the public safety. I observed "the question was not before me, as it was not raised by the return." Mr. Love (I think) suggested "the return could be amended," to which I replied "there was nothing to amend by. The officers were not present and if they were could not take the *oath* required by the act, as it did not appear that the Secretary of War had issued an order, when the writs were returned." This was conceded, and I remarked, having the body before me, it was my duty to dispose of it. I then announced my decision and read a portion of my opinion, which was filed. I entered judgment discharging Walton, and, on the suggestion of Gov. Bragg, that he would apply to the Supreme Court for a *certeorari*, I recognized Walton for his appearance on Monday of the 2d week of the term. *I was then proceeding to enter judgment of discharge in the other cases* and to recognize each man to report to the enrolling officer of his county within 3 days after the decision of the Supreme Court in Walton's case, provided it was against him, when Gov. Bragg suggested that, instead of entering *judgments*, the cases should abide the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Walton and *judgments be considered as entered* according to the decision of the Supreme Court in that case. This was assented to by Mr. Boyden and the other council present, and thereupon the parties were recognized. Gov. Bragg then observed that it would save costs and trouble if no further enrollments should be made until the court had decided Walton's case. I said "the enrollments might as well go on, but no further *arrests* be made." Gov. Bragg said "that was his meaning," and he would suggest to the Secretary of War the expediency of making no *further arrests*, but he was not authorized to say the Secretary of War would adopt his suggestion.

This is a recordentered by me. By a notice of Jno. N. Buie, enrolling officer, 8th Congressional District, March 8th, 1864, "the parties are required to report, etc., (see notice filed, marked A). Thereupon the parties have now applied to me to enter the judgments that would have been entered at Salisbury, but for the suggestion of Mr. Bragg who represented the government of the Confederate States at Salisbury, and I feel bound to enter the judgments *nunc pro tunc*, so as to put them in the same condition as if "judgments of discharge" had then been entered, which is not in any way to effect the recognizance then entered into, as such recognizances would have been required. If the judgments had then been entered instead of being considered as entered and to be afterwards entered according to the decision of the Supreme Court in Walton's case. R. M. PEARSON, C. J. S. C.

March 4th, 1864, at Richmond Hill.

For the Progress.]

VANDALISM IN OUR MOUNTAINS.

MARSHALL, N. C., March 6, 1864.

EDITOR PROGRESS:—I will state a circumstance that has recently happened, say March 2d, on Indian Creek, Tennessee. It will be awkardly done, but you can make it out.

Lieut. Duyck, with some twelve or fourteen men, was sent to Indian Creek, Tenn., and stationed at Presley Blankenship's house. They had been there but a few days when on last Wednesday, Maj. Kirk, (Federal) commanding 1st N. C. Regiment, (tories,) consisting of men from this immediate country together with Laurell men, dashed upon Lieut. Duyck, killing one and capturing four prisoners. Duyck himself escaped. They shot the prisoners upon the spot, viz: Marion Ramsey, Reuben Woodard, Coleman Justice and a man by the name of Sullivan.—After they killed the prisoners they stripped them. One man, (Woodard,) struggled an hour or two and they placed a gun against his head in the presence of his father, an old man, and blowed his brains out. They then proceeded to Blankenship's house and murdered him and his son, who were not soldiers. They then took his horses and put them in his wagon, or rather hitched them to it, and loaded [illegible] out of his house and drove his cows off from the plantation. Lt. Duyck belongs to the [illegible] N. C. Troops.

We are in a terrible situation, indeed. The country is getting hard for loyal citizens.

Yours, &c. D.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—The people around me wanted to vote [illegible] for General Leach, of Davidson, for Congress. They are for him now, and my time is in that part of the country where [illegible] are numerous. He is the choice now made, and was before the election.

THE LATE FIGHT NEAR DALTON—NO. KILLED AND WOUNDED

North Carolina had two regiments in the fight near Dalton. We copy the following from the Asheville *News*:

We give such particulars of the recent fight near Dalton as have reached us. The Federals, it is seen, did not tarry long, but after a few rounds "skedaddled" at double quick. North Carolina, as ever, occupied a "front pew," and right gallantly did her noble sons maintain the honor of their glorious State. Below will be found a note from the Adjt. of the 60th, containing a list of casualties:

DALTON, GA., Feb. 29, 186[illegible]

ED. ASHEVILLE NEWS:—Below I send a list of casualties in the 58th and 60th Regiments North Carolina Troops, in the battle of Rocky Ridge, 25th:

Co A—Lt J G Lindsey, flesh wound in thigh.
Co G—J P Griffin, mortally; Thos Black[illegible] slightly.
Co F—Lt White, slightly.
Co E—Thos Jones, Sergt M B Hipps, A J D[illegible] T B Brookshier, wounded slightly.
Co C—Lt Riddle killed; W C Bailey, slightly wounded.
Co H—Capt Huff, slightly wounded.

Casualties in the 58th:

Co F—A D Powell, slightly wounded.
Co G—T Mangrum, " "
Co H—Lt Page, leg broken.
Co E—Corp Anderson, slightly wounded.
Sergt Maj Inglis, mortally " "
Co I—Lem Wilson, M Mitchell, mortally wounded.
Co C—James Carroll, seriously wounded.
Co G—Sergt W Norris, slightly wounded.
Co L—H Hurley, " "
Co D—Sergt Pressley, " "
Co B—A Brooks, " "

As usual the North Carolinians behaved with gallantry.

O. EWING, Jr.,
Adj't 60th N. C. Reg.

SOME OF OUR DEAD.

Below we give a list of North Carolinians who died in Martinsburg, Va., both in Hospital and private quarters, from the 17th June to the 19th September, 1863:

Private James Fleming, Co E, 43d N C T, typhoid fever, June 18th.
Private R H Robinson, Co A, 30th N C T, typhoid pneumonia, June 18th.
Private B T Stewart, C A, 45th N C T, typhoid fever, June 19th.
Private Calvin Moore, Co C, 43d N C T, typhoid pneumonia, June 23d.
Private K Lawson, Co G, 58d N C, dysentery, June 29th.
Private J H Westbrook, Co G, 2d N C, typhoid fever, June 29th.
Private A E Millaway, Co B, 45th N C, typhoid fever, July 2d.
Private W H Spece, Co H, 5th N C cavalry, hospital, gangrene, July 15th.
Captain Hughs, A A G Pettigrew's brigade, wounds, July 16th.
Private H Watkins, Co E, 47th N C, fever, July 17th.
Private A F Taylor, Co B, 32d N C, typhoid fever, July 23d.
Private Nathan Barrington, Co F, 2d N C, wounds, July 21st.
Adjutant H C Lucas, 11th N C T, wounds, July 24th.
Colonel J H Morehead, 45th N C, typhoid fever, July 3d.
Rufus Irving, Happy Home P O, Burke county, Co C, 26th N C T, died in country, July 16th.
Private A Patterson, Co D, 52d N C, typhoid fever, Sept 2d.

THE TAX ON GOLD.—The *Enquirer* says:

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that a tax on gold and silver, bullion or dust, be collected in kind at five per cent. Gold will cease to be a valuable investment, since one thousand dollars in gold pays fifty dollars in gold, which, at twenty for one, is equal to eleven hundred and fifty dollars in Confederate money—which is just five per cent. on twenty-three thousand dollars. This approaches gold to Confederate money, and so the difference in value decreases under the operation of this tax, gold will cease to be sought after to the depreciation of the currency of the country.

Who pays this tax? And for the benefit of whom is it paid? The hoarder of gold must bring his hidden treasures to light, and he must pay them over to the use and benefit of the country. Is there any reason why this very proper law should be interfered with? None whatever. But we expect some effort will be made to relieve gold. It will not be successful if the people will carefully watch the movers in it.

HIGH PRICES.—High as prices are here they are not as bad as in Petersburg. The *Register* says:

If prices have fallen in the neighboring city of Richmond, they are going up here to almost incredible figures. One cannot have a [illegible] pound turkey on his table for much less than $50, or ten pounds of roast beef—one third bone—for less than [illegible] the same amount, and all other edibles have gone up in the same proportion—butter $10 per pound, eggs $5 per dozen, and so on. We apprehend that not a few of the inhabitants of this city are reduced to a bread and water diet, and some, we fear, not unfrequently feel the pangs of absolute hunger, altho' the city authorities have used every exertion to guard against suffering among the poor.

For the Progress.]

To the Citizens of Raleigh.

The undersigned returns his thanks in the name of the soldiers for the kindnesses which he has met to the appeal for books and money to establish a Library and Reading Room, and requests those who have not sent in their books, to do so by Monday next.

Please deposit them at the Methodist Book Store, No. 12, Fayetteville Street, Branson & Farrar's old Stand.

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Gen'l Miss'y, Dep't Cape Fear.

Raleigh, March 11th.

Confederate please copy.

DIED,

On the 26th of Feb., DAVID LANGLEY, of Pitt county, aged 46 years, leaving a wife and 8 children to mourn his loss.

He was a kind neighbor, indulgent father, affectionate husband and one of the best of masters. The neighborhood in which he lived has lost one of its best citizens. F.

In Pittsborough, on Monday, 7th inst., THOMAS KENNEDY, youngest son of John M. and Sally V. Washington, aged 1 year and 9 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1863, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the Old currency.

W. E. RICHARDSON & CO.

March 12-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT AT KIT-TRELL'S DEPOT.

GENERAL LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE [illegible] Mrs. Cowan's House for the balance of the [illegible] with [illegible] and a garden spot, if [illegible]